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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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(Semi-Weekly).

A SOCIAL VIEW

Rear Admiral Beardslee on Life
in Hawaii.

HE POINTS OUT PILIKIAS

Analysis of Population—The Old Order and
the New—Half-Castes—An-
nexation Day.

PILIKIAS.

(Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, U. S.
N., retired, in October North Ameri-
can Review.)

The title is an Hawaiian word, a
very expressive and comprehensive
one. Its meaning is troubles—troub-
les of all degrees, big and little, short and
lasting. Has death taken from a man



L. A. BEARDSLEE.

a loved one, or has a man simply met
with slight misfortune; in either case
he "has a pilikia." As pilikia need
be neither great nor lasting, the term
seems a suitable one to characterize
the various impediments and obstacles
which must be encountered and over-
come by the United States in its pro-
cess of assimilating into orthodox citi-
zenship, in which we shall govern
them by and with their own consent,
the heterogeneous lot of new relations
that we have acquired by our annexa-
tion of the Hawaiian Republic.

This Republic was one in which mag-
nificent distances prevailed. Its people
were and are scattered over eight
islands, widely separated by deep and
frequently rough channels, crossed by
no cable, and communication between
them is difficult. These people, ac-
cording to the latest census—that of
1896—number 109,000, racially grouped
as follows:

Natives	31,000
Half-breeds	8,500
Japanese	24,000
Portuguese	15,000
Chinese	21,000
English	2,500
Germans	1,400
Other nations	1,500
And of Americans but	3,086

The numbers, especially of the Jap-
anese, have undoubtedly increased
largely since the census was made.

It will be quite a difficult matter to
harmonize these varying elements of
population. Fortunately, in regard to
a very large proportion, it will not be
necessary to do so. It is probable that
a great alteration in the status of the
Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese will
not be attempted. The Japanese and
Chinese are scattered over all of the
islands, working the sugar cane. They
will remain subjects of their own Gov-
ernments, act as those Governments
representatives, and questions that may
arise in regard to their status will be
settled between their countries and
ours, by diplomacy. There is little fear
of a combination between them. They
are antagonistic to each other. In Ho-
nolulu a few of the better class of
Japanese are lawyers, physicians,
teachers, editors, printers, merchants
and artificers.

A greater proportion of the Portu-
guese have colonized in Honolulu, se-
lecting high and almost useless land,
on the approach to Punahou and the
mountains. They now own many cosy
cottages, covered with flowers and
vines, a church and schools, and they
have nearly monopolized certain
branches of agriculture. They supply
all Honolulu with flowers. Their in-
terests are cared for by a diplomatic
agent, and there is no fear of their
joining forces with the Japanese and
Chinamen.

Eliminating these three races, which
I have grouped together on account of
their numerical preponderance, we
have but 56,000 people to manage. A
further elimination of the 3,000 Ameri-
cans reduces the number to less than
half of the actual population of the
islands. We have remaining but 53,000
possible citizens.

But of the Americans, English, Ger-
mans and other nations—8,200 in all—
quite a number must be classed with
the half-breeds, for they are the hus-
bands of the half-breed women, the
fathers of their children, and thus sub-
ject to their influence. Allow, there-
fore, for two years' natural in-
crease and for this addition, the half-
breeds may be considered as being at
least ten thousand strong.

It should be said that, except an
official document, the term
"half-breed" should not be used. There
are half-breeds, referred to as such,
but they are of the lower class, crosses
between Asiatics, South Sea Islanders,
and other disreputables, and Kanaka
women of low degree.

The race in regard to which it is
proposed to give some facts, call
themselves, and are called by those
who respect them, half-whites. In
which term the word "half" has lost
its numerical significance and might
better be rendered part. Half-breed is
an offensive term, half-white is not.

It is probable that a large propor-
tion of the English, German and other
nations will remain true to their own
countries and that they will, as in our
other cities, be simply foreigners living
with us, obedient to our laws, but
not claiming citizenship.

With these eliminations accomplish-
ed, we have but about 49,000 people
from whom pilikia may be expected,
and that is about the number of native
and half-breeds. If we can obtain
their consent to be governed by us, the
problem is solved, and the principles
announced in our Declaration of Inde-
pendence maintained.

That we have not obtained the full
and free consent of these people
seems to be a fact. Circumstances
which occurred on and before Annexa-
tion Day, the twelfth of last August,
indicate this very strongly. A short
time before, protests against annexa-
tion had been filed with both Govern-
ments, by political societies. On the
day when annexation was consummat-
ed, of the great number of the best of
Honolulu people who, through social
or official standing, were entitled to
places on the great platform built on
the steps of the executive building—
formerly the palace of Hawaii's mon-
archs—to witness and participate in
the ceremonies, but one of the three
principal classes into which Honolulu
people are divided was present in any
force, those, namely, who affiliated
with or supported the party of which
the Government was formed. The other
parties, the natives and half-whites,
and the Royalists, took no part, and
among them were people whose official
and social standing are such that
their absence could not have been the
result of accident. There were at the
time in Honolulu the ex-Queen Liliu-
okalani, the ex-Dowager Queen Kapi-
olani, the ex-Princess Kaiulani, and in
the list I have before me as I write, I
cannot find their names nor the name
of any of the prominent Royalists, nor
of a Hawaiian not attached to the
Government.

The band of Hawaiian daimies who
were to have lowered for the last time
the Hawaiian flag, as the Government
band played for the last time officially
the Hawaiian song, would not lower
it. The band refused to play the song,
and loud weeping was the only music
contributed by the natives. Very evi-
dently, there was discord, and, as evi-
dently, the breach which had been
made by the events of 1893 was not yet
healed, the opposing factions into
which the Hawaiian people had then
been split had not coalesced. Beyond
question, a large body of those who
were to be governed did not consent to
the new government.

Undoubtedly, there were many dif-
ferent reasons for this unhappy state
of affairs. The object of this paper is
to point out and discuss one of these
reasons; others may be touched upon
incidentally.

The Hawaiian loves and hates
strongly. He loves his country, his
monarchy, the throne, and him or her
who occupies it. Whatever may be the
sovereign's character, he is loyal to
his monarch. They loved and were
loyal to their late queen, whom, what-
ever may have been charged against
her as faults, or even crimes, they con-
sidered a good woman and a good
queen, for she was intelligent, quick-
ly, dignified and charitable. They did
not believe that she had committed
any wrong. To them, even if admitted,
the faults charged were venial, even
virtues. There was a universal feeling
that when she was dethroned she was
wronged, and throughout the land
prayers to the true God, and to the
false gods, were offered for her res-
toration.

A vast majority of the half-whites
shared the views of their Hawaiian
relatives. Many of them were in sym-
pathy with those who attempted by
revolution to restore the queen. Some
joined those in revolt and quite a
number contributed funds. Clearly all
of the natives, including the half-
whites, were firmly convinced that
their Government had been taken away
from them by violence without cause,
and most of them think so to this
day.

I have just received a letter from an
educated Hawaiian lady, a teacher,
a member of one of the few native fam-
ilies who gave their allegiance to the
Provisional Government. She writes
under date of August 19 from Maui:
"Well, our islands are annexed; but
the bitter feelings of the Hawaiians
are still the same, and they still hope
for the queen to be back on the throne.
I feel very bad for them, but there is
no way of giving them a plain explana-
tion."

In addition to the reasons which
they share with the natives, the half-
whites, especially the ladies of the up-
per class, have a reason peculiarly
their own, which actuates them strong-
ly in their opposition to annexation
and which, although based on hypo-
thesis alone, has strength. This is the
apprehension that when, as a result
of annexation, there is an influx of
American people, society will be first
disorganized, and in its reorganization
they will suffer the loss of social pos-
sibilities.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

A SEWER SYSTEM

Board of Health Recommends Build-
ing at Once.

STRONG RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED

Reports on Camps Made By Board
Members—McKinley in Good
Shape—From Dr. Alvarez.

A meeting of the Board of Health
was held yesterday afternoon, Presi-
dent Simon presiding. Present—Dr.
Emerson, Day and Wood, Executive
Officers Reynolds and L. D. Keilpie.
Dr. Monsarrat was not present having
gone to Kauai to examine beef cattle
reported to have tuberculosis and will
report to the Board at the next meet-
ing.

Dr. A. M. Sinclair tendered his resig-
nation as Government physician at
Waianae which was accepted.

The question of not allowing plants
with soil upon them to be shipped to
the Island of Molokai was discussed
and the action of Mr. Reynolds in pre-
venting taro tops from being landed
there was approved, as at present the
blight has not effected the taro which
is being cultivated at the Settlement.

Dr. Wm. L. Ludlow who has been
connected with the Navy during the
present war made application for an
appointment as Government physician.
In his application to the Board he
states that he is a graduate from the
University of the City of New York of
1893. The application was ordered
filed.

Some of the local druggists have
complained to the Board that the pa-
tience is not being distributed in the
purchasing of supplies which the Board
requires. Secretary Wilcox was in-
structed to notify the Government phy-
sicians that all requisitions for supplies
must be made to the Board hereafter
and that body will direct where they
are to be purchased.

Dr. Wood submitted the report of
the investigation of the sanitary con-
dition at Camps Otis and McKinley
which was made by Geo. W. Smith and
himself Sunday. They found that the
Camps are in a much better sanitary
condition, the sinks having been im-
proved. Camp Otis the doctor says is
not in as good condition as McKinley,
that the latter camp is really in an
excellent condition. Both camps have
been cleaned up generally during the
past few days. After the doctor had
finished with the report upon the
camps he turned his attention to the
city sewerage system. The doctor
claims that the system is not in pro-
per condition and offered the follow-
ing resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, The population of Hono-
lulu is rapidly increasing and many
new residences are being erected with-
in the city limits, and
Whereas, The present system of ex-
cavation of cesspools for the reception
of all sewage and other waste is a
source of great danger to the public
health, and

Whereas, Plans and specifications
have been secured by the Government
and the money appropriated by the
Legislature for the erection of a sew-
erage system in Honolulu,
Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the
Board of Health urge upon the Min-
ister of the Interior the necessity for
prompt action in establishing a sew-
erage system.

Dr. Emerson in support of Dr.
Wood's resolution said that some ac-
tion should have been taken which ten-
dered toward the betterment of the
sewerage system. Dr. Day also favored
the resolution and said that he re-
gretted that the Government had neg-
lected to provide sufficient means to
make the system what is should be.

A motion was made and carried to
send a copy of the resolution to the
Minister of the Interior.

President Smith read the names of
several Government physicians who
had failed to make their monthly re-
ports and instructed the Secretary to
remind them of the oversight.

Dr. Monsarrat's report for week en-
ding October 26, showed that 158 bul-
locks, 46 calves, 236 sheep and 141 hogs
had been killed for the local market.

Dr. Alvarez, superintendent of the
Kala station submitted the following:
Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the
Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—While attending the Lep-
rosy Conference in Berlin last October
I took particular notice of a paper en-
titled "The bacilli of leprosy in the hu-
man system at different periods of its
growth."

Dr. Herman claims that the young

bacilli of leprosy do not always retain
the red color when washed in a 30 per
cent solution of nitric acid.

Hitherto all leprologists taught that
the bacilli of leprosy could be distin-
guished from many other bacilli by
the fact that they were not decolorized
by strong solutions of mineral acids.

For several months after my return
to the Kala Laboratory last Decem-
ber, I prepared hundreds of cover-slips
which, upon examination, revealed
only red-stained bacilli. I did not feel
discouraged, however, but continued
the search until I succeeded in demon-
strating beyond doubt, the existence of
bacilli of leprosy which are entirely de-
colorized when washed in solutions of
25 per cent of sulphuric acid or in 30
per cent of nitric acid.

At the last meeting of the Committee
on the Treatment of Leprosy, I exhib-
ited cover slips showing both red and
decolorized bacilli side by side in the
same cover slip, and I have at present
still better preparations in the labora-
tory than those seen by the commit-
tee.

I have never found the decolorized
bacilli in old tubercles or ulcerating
surfaces. They are found only in re-
cent eruptions or new nodules and are
probably the young or active bacilli,
while the bacilli which hold the color
are probably old and inert.

This discovery may serve to explain
the many failures in producing pure
cultures in artificial media. If the ex-
periment inoculates his tubes from
old tubercles he must not expect to
raise colonies from bacilli, which, if
not dead, have lost their power of re-
production; and, if he found colonies
of bacilli in his tubes which did not re-
tain the stain, he would naturally
throw them away. I have often dis-
carded such growths, regarding them
as contaminations, because they did
not respond to the test of resisting de-
coloration with mineral acids. It is
more than probable that some were
pure cultures of bacilli of leprosy.

I have lately obtained growths of
bacilli resembling those of leprosy in
blood serum, which I hope after fur-
ther investigation will prove to be ba-
cilli of leprosy. These bacilli are de-
colorized by mineral acids, and the
growth is almost invisible. The only
sign of growth is a glazed appearance
of the surface inoculated. They ap-
pear to grow only on the surface of
the serum and do not form separate
colonies. A mongoose inoculated with
these bacilli showed slight paralysis of
the hind legs and died a few days
after, but the examination of his body
did not reveal the cause of death. All
his organs seemed to be healthy.

Further experiments will be neces-
sary to determine positively the na-
ture of these cultures.

Respectfully submitted,
L. F. ALVAREZ, M. D.,
Supt. of the Kala Experimental Hos-
pital for the treatment of Leprosy,
Honolulu, October 25th, 1898.

An executive session was held by the
Board.

COL. MAC ARTHUR.

Friend of Hawaii and Budget Editor
Dead.

Col. Charles L. MacArthur, the vete-
ran editor of The Troy Northern
Budget of Troy, N. Y., died at his home
in that city October 12, 1898. He en-
tered the newspaper field at the age of
17, editing a weekly paper at Carthage,
Jefferson County, N. Y. The venture
was not a successful one and he went
west where he was connected with the
leading papers in Chicago, Milwaukee,
St. Louis and other of the large cities
west of the Mississippi river.

In 1847, Col. MacArthur went to
Troy and became part owner of the
Daily Budget which was at that time
the leading Democratic organ of North-
ern New York. During the slavery
agitation the Budget co-operated with
the Free Soil wing of the Democratic
party and its course had much to do
with the creation and growth of the
Republican party. With the ex-
ception of an interval of eight
years he was the editor and part or
sole proprietor of the Troy Northern
Budget for more than half a century.

Col. MacArthur served through the
Civil war with great honor and was
three times promoted for faithful and
meritorious service.

Col. MacArthur has visited the Ha-
waiian Islands and was always a friend
to annexation. His paper, the Troy
Northern Budget was one of the
strongest advocates of the cause and
the people of Hawaii can in some
measure attribute its final accomplish-
ment to the efforts of that paper in its
behalf.

Paying for Ships.

Philadelphia advices say that nearly
\$1,000,000 in gold coin was paid out of
the Sub-treasury there recently on the
largest check ever presented there for
sight payment. The check was drawn
to the order of the International Nav-
igation Company by the Treasurer of
the United States for the amount of
\$1,475,000. This sum is the rental for
the four ocean steamers of the Ameri-
can Line chartered by the Government
at the beginning of the Spanish war.
The amount is approximately \$12,000 a
day, or \$3,600 for each vessel.

Troopships in the Pacific were secur-
ed at an average of \$1,000 per day to
take troops to Manila.

A NEW MINISTER

Jutaro Komura En Route to the
United States.

SUCCESSOR OF TORU NOGHI

Has Been a Supreme Court Justice
at Home—Speaks of Japan
and Hawaii.

A passenger by the Belgic is Jutaro
Komura successor to Toru Noghi as
Japanese Minister to the United States.

The new Minister was born in Taka-
nabe, Hyuga, in 1853, and was one of
the students whom the lord of that
feud sent to the Kaisei-Gakko, pioneer
of the present Tokyo University, for
study just prior to the surrender of the
feud by all the feudal princes. He was
afterward sent to America in the cap-
acity of official student, and studied law
at Harvard, taking the degree of LL. B.
in 1875 and remaining for post-grad-
uate study until 1882, when he returned
home and became attached to the Court
of Appeals of Osaka, being advanced
to a bench in the Supreme Court the
following year. He was afterward
secretary of the Foreign Office and for
five years served as director of the
Translation Bureau. In 1894 he was
transferred to the head secretaryship
of the Japanese Legation in China.

When the Japanese Minister to Peking,
Mr. Otori, was obliged to withdraw
upon the declaration of war between
the two countries he left the legation
in charge of Mr. Komura, and the lat-
ter for nine months sustained the deli-
cate position of a diplomatic officer in
charge of a legation situated in a coun-
try which was making active prepara-
tions to wage war upon his own. Dur-
ing the war he held the post of Gov-
ernor of the Chinese province of An-
tung while it was under Japanese oc-
cupation. Returning home, he became
successively political director of the
Foreign Office and Minister Resident
to Korea, again displaying great dis-
cretion and wisdom during the Korean
upheaval. So signal were his services
during this period that in 1896 he was
rewarded with the post of Minister
Plenipotentiary to Korea. Three
months later he was recalled and ap-
pointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Af-
airs, an office which he resigns to
come to America.

Mr. Komura's successor in the Jap-
anese Foreign Office is Dr. Kazuo Ha-
toyama, a Harvard student of remark-
able ability, who in 1891 took most
brilliant rank as a post-graduate of
that university, with the degree of D.
C. L. His succession to his present
office is regarded by his admirers as
involving a considerable sacrifice on
his part, but in compensation it is be-
lieved that he will be conceded a vir-
tually free hand in the control of
foreign affairs.

Mr. Jutaro Komura is a suave gen-
tleman who has heard much of Hawaii
and who asked many questions con-
cerning the country. He said the "in-
demnities incident" was closed entirely.
The new minister recommends highly
the Honolulu resident representative
of his government and says a consulate
will be maintained here indefinitely.
Mr. Jutaro Komura says immigration
to Hawaii of the Mikado's subjects has
the full sanction of the Japanese Gov-
ernment.

RECEPTION TO MISS ROSE.

It is to Be Given By Minister and
Mrs. Cooper.

There is to be a grand fete on Mon-
day evening next at the new home of
Minister Cooper in Manoa valley. This
will be the first large social affair at
the spacious and handsome mansion
of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Minister and Mrs. Cooper are to give
a public reception in honor of Miss
Anna Rose, the Hawaiian young lady
who received so much attention while
in the States recently to act as Queen
for the great carnival at Topeka, Kas.
Miss Rose will leave on Tuesday next
for her home at Hilo, Hawaii.

A number of prominent citizens and
society people had felt that there
should be some recognition in Hono-
lulu of Miss Rose, both on her own ac-
count and as an acknowledgment to
the people of Kansas who sent all the
way to Hawaii to secure a Queen for
their greatest festival. The matter was
taken in hand yesterday by Minister
and Mrs. Cooper. For the occasion
there will be a bus service from the
Tram line terminus to the residence
of Minister Cooper.